

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
5 August 2004 (05.08.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/065857 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷:

F24F 3/147

(74) Agent: AKERS, Noel, James; Howrey Simon Arnold & White, CityPoint, One Ropemaker Street, London EC2Y 9HS (GB).

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2004/000561

(22) International Filing Date: 23 January 2004 (23.01.2004)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

1022478 23 January 2003 (23.01.2003) NL
1023471 19 May 2003 (19.05.2003) NL

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **OXY-CELL HOLDING BV [NL/NL]**; Kaagstraat 17-19, 8102 GZ Raalte (NL).

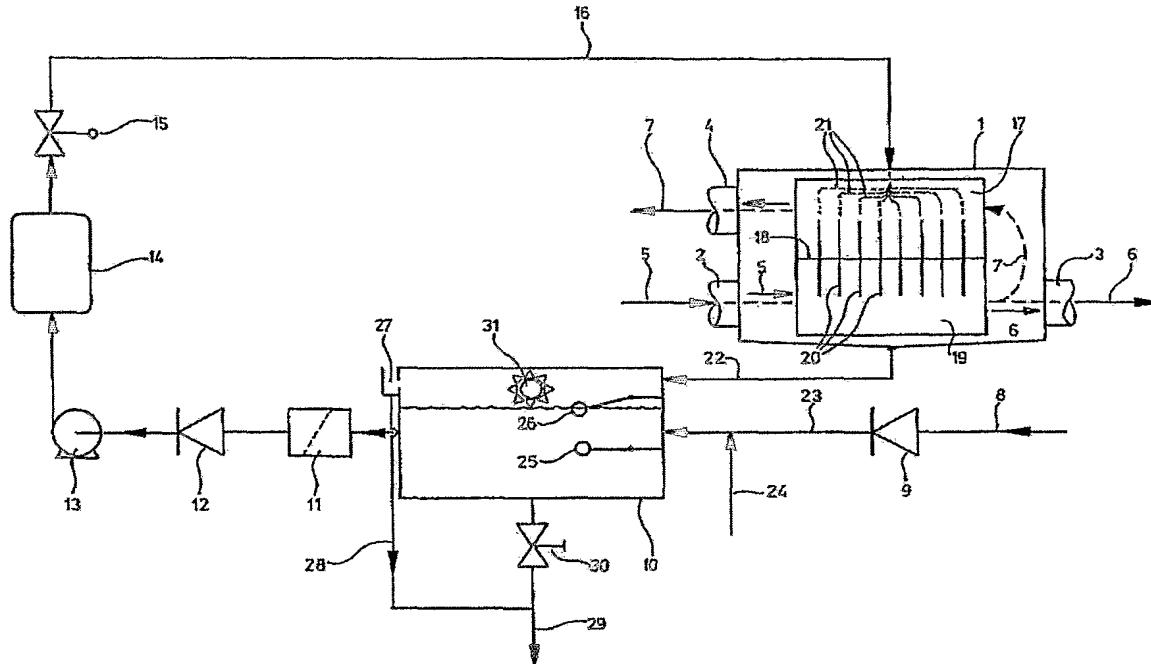
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **REINDERS, Johannes, antonius, Maria [NL/NL]**; Oude Wakensweg 1, 7231 PE Warnsveld (NL).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: EVAPORATIVE COOLER WITH ANTIMICROBIAL PROVISIONS



WO 2004/065857 A1

(57) Abstract: An evaporative cooler is disclosed comprising an amount of water, an anti microbial catalyst, and a source of ultraviolet radiation. A preferred anti-microbial catalyst material is titanium dioxide. The ultraviolet source may by natural sunlight, or it may be driven by electricity. In a preferred embodiment the ultraviolet source is an electric one, powered by a solar panel. A preferred evaporative cooler is a dew-point cooler.



Published:

- *with international search report*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

EVAPORATIVE COOLER WITH ANTIMICROBIAL PROVISIONS

The invention relates to cooling devices, in particular evaporative coolers, and more particularly to a dew-point cooler, having provisions to reduce the effects of 5 microbial contamination.

An evaporative cooler is a cooling device using the evaporation of a vaporizable liquid, in particular water, in order to achieve a cooling effect on an air stream which is to be cooled. To this end, two thermally coupled medium circuits are used, the circuits being at least partially separated by a heat transmitting partition. A first medium to be 10 cooled flows through the first medium circuit and a second medium flows through the second medium circuit. Evaporation of a liquid present on the surface of said partition into the second medium cools the partition and absorbs heat from the first medium. Particularly efficient operation is achieved by using as the second medium, a part of the first medium after it has passed over the partition. An evaporative cooler of the dew- 15 point type is known from WO03091633.

To achieve a substantial cooling effect, use can be made of a coating that is applied onto the heat exchanging partition and/or heat conducting elements connected with the partition, such as fins, and which is suitable for absorbing and dissipating a liquid that is added to the coating. Optionally, it is possible to use collecting means, 20 such as a container, for the collection of surplus, non-evaporated water that could be reinserted into the cooling water circuit.

A known disadvantage of this kind of device is that they are susceptible to microbiological contamination on wet surfaces or in said liquid, including bacteria, viruses, algae, moulds and other micro-organisms. It has been shown that such 25 contamination is particularly problematic in cases where the wet surfaces are coated with natural or semi- natural materials such as cotton, wool, viscose and the like.

In respect of the above, the invention provides an evaporative cooler, comprising an inorganic anti-microbial catalyst and, optionally, a source of ultraviolet radiation.

30 In a preferred embodiment the evaporative cooler comprises:

a first medium circuit and a second medium circuit, thermally coupled to the first medium circuit using a partition that is at least partially heat conducting, both circuits being able to carry respective two media, at least the second medium containing a gas, for example air, with a relative humidity of less than 100 % ;

5 the heat conducting partition optionally comprising break-up means for breaking-up locally, at least for the zones that are actively involved in the heat transfer in both media, at least the thermal boundary layer, the laminar boundary layer, and the relative humidity boundary layer, which break-up means comprise heat conducting projections which enlarge the effective heat conducting surface of said partition ;

10 the heat conducting surfaces of said partition and the optional break-up means at least in the range of the secondary medium at least being partially coated with a hydrophilic, for example an hygroscopic coating, said coating for example being porous and being able to absorb and retain water by capillary action and release the water by evaporation, such that the wetted coating and therefore also the heat conducting surfaces and the break-up means are cooled ;

15 primary driving means for the primary medium, based on pressure difference, for example a ventilating fan or a pump ;

 secondary driving means for the secondary medium, based on pressure difference, for example a ventilating fan ;

20 a humidification unit for subjecting the secondary medium to humidification by the water by evaporation of water from the coating, such that the evaporated liquid which is carried away by the secondary medium extracts heat from the primary medium using the heat conducting partition ;

25 the humidification unit comprising optionally a container for capturing the surplus non-evaporated water, the container being provided with piping to supply water from the container to the coating, as well as supply piping for supplemental water, for example from the water supply system ;

 wherein the water circuit, made up by the piping between said components, the humidification unit, in particular the coating, and the optional container, contains an amount of an inorganic anti-microbial catalyst.

30 Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is understood that materials such as titanium dioxide act as catalysts or photocatalysts to provide a certain antimicrobial

activity. In this way, by exposing the water to the catalyst and, in particular with frequent recirculation, the number of harmful micro organisms can be reduced to harmless proportions. Although titanium dioxide is the preferred catalyst, it is understood that other similar substances such as ZnO, CdS, Fe₂O₃, ZnS, WO₃ and 5 SrTiO₃ have similar catalytic effects and are suitable for use in the evaporative coolers of the present invention. The discussion hereinbelow focuses on titanium dioxide as the catalyst, but it will be understood that other catalysts, such as the above-exemplified materials, may be substituted for titanium dioxide.

In a specific embodiment, the coating comprises a porous copolymer, a 10 technical ceramic material, for example a fired or enamelled layer, a cement such as a Portland cement, or a fibrous material, for example a mineral wool such as rock wool or a natural or semi-natural fibre such as viscose and wherein to the coating is added titanium dioxide or wherein the coating essentially consists of titanium dioxide. An exemplary material for forming the coating is a 20g/m² polyester/viscose 50/50 blend, 15 available from Lantor B.V. in The Netherlands. Another exemplary material is a 30g/m² polyamide coated polyester fibre available under the name ColbackTM from Colbond N.V. in The Netherlands.

The presence of titanium dioxide in said coating ensures that all of the water is subjected to said antimicrobial activity of the titanium dioxide. The advantage of this 20 embodiment is that the heart of the device, namely where the actual cooling occurs, is always brought into contact with all of the cooling water.

Also, an embodiment may be considered wherein the coating consists completely of titanium dioxide. Such a coating may not have the same superior water-buffering characteristics as in the case of a porous technical ceramic material or fibrous 25 material, but it has the advantage of a very good antimicrobial activity.

In yet another embodiment, the evaporative cooler according to the invention shows the particular case that at least a part of the amount of titanium dioxide is situated in the container. For example, these parts of the wall of the container that are wetted by the water, could be provided with a coating of titanium dioxide or of a 30 titanium dioxide containing product. Also, use can be made of surface enhancing means, for example a sponge-like structure, fins or the like to increase the effectiveness of the antimicrobial activity.

In general many methods may be used to incorporate the necessary quantity of titanium dioxide into or onto the appropriate surfaces. It may be applied in the form of a paint or coating including sputter coating, vapour deposition, nebulization electrophoretic deposition or the like. It may also be mixed with other materials such as 5 the materials of the coating or incorporated during production into other plastics materials e.g. during extrusion or moulding of parts of the housing and water circuit. It may also be directly added to the water or liquid undergoing evaporation.

A major improvement is obtained with an embodiment, wherein the evaporative cooler comprises at least one ultraviolet source for irradiating the titanium dioxide and 10 for increasing its photocatalytic effect. This combination in particular proves to have excellent antimicrobial activity. Experiments have shown that, by a correct choice of the effective irradiating time, all micro-organisms can be killed. Ultraviolet rays, in particular UV-A rays are also advantageous for the regeneration of the antimicrobial activity of the titanium dioxide which deteriorates with time. Irradiation can be carried 15 out continuously or intermittently.

In a simple form of the evaporative cooler according to the present invention, a part of a housing of the cooler may be provided that is essentially transparent for ultraviolet radiation. This allows for the irradiation of the titanium dioxide using an external ultraviolet source, for example the sun. Such an evaporative cooler is very 20 suitable for installation on the roof of a building, for example a house.

The installation should be done such that solar radiation, through the transparent part of the housing, has access to the coating or coatings, that consist entirely or in part of titanium dioxide. In such a manner it is possible to obtain an extremely effective antimicrobial activity. Of course, a condition for an effective functioning is that the 25 cooler is used in sunny circumstances. For UV penetration, quartz glass is recommended for the transparent part of the housing. It is noted that UV radiation in general has a strong germicidal effect in its own right, particularly in the UV-C range.

The housing may also be configured to allow opening e.g. to allow periodic regeneration of the titanium dioxide by exposure to the sun. In a convenient 30 embodiment of the present invention, the dew-point cooler may comprise a water distribution tray above the heat conducting partition for distributing the water evenly to all areas of the coating at least in the second medium circuit. The water distribution tray

may be provided with a quantity of titanium dioxide e.g. in the form of a coated layer. Since the water distribution tray is uppermost in the housing, opening of a lid of the housing on a sunny day may conveniently expose the titanium dioxide to regeneration by the sun's ultraviolet rays.

5 Additionally or alternatively, an ultraviolet source could be provided, powered by electricity in particular solar electricity.

In the accompanying drawing, by way of example and very schematically, a dew-point cooler according to the invention is shown.

The dew-point cooler comprises the following parts: an enthalpy-exchanger 1
10 with a supply 2 and an exhaust 3 for a primary air current 5, respectively 6 and an exhaust 4 for a secondary air stream 7, consisting optionally of a branch stream of the primary air stream 5. The dew-point cooler may be a device as described in PCT publication Nos WO03091633, WO03091632 the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

15 Further, the cooling device according to the drawing comprises a water supply pipe 8 that is connected to the water supply system by means not shown. In the latter pipe a check valve 9 is situated, that is connected to a container 10 for collecting surplus, non-evaporated water, as will be described hereafter. To this container, a filter 11 is connected, followed by a check valve 12, a pump 13, and expansion tank 14 and a
20 magnetic valve 15 that is able to run water through the pipe 16 to the secondary circuit 17 of the enthalpy-exchanger 1. Via a heat exchanging partition 18, this secondary circuit 17 is thermally connected with the primary circuit 19. The partition 18 is provided with fins 20 on both sides. On the side of the secondary circuit 17, in this embodiment the fins are provided with a coating, consisting of Portland cement mixed
25 with an amount of titanium dioxide. The water delivered by the pipe 16 flows, without spraying, directly to the coating (not shown) on the fins, as is symbolically indicated by the dotted lines 21. Distribution of the water may be improved by use of a distribution tray (not shown) which distributes the water evenly to all areas to be wetted. The distribution tray may be provided with a titanium dioxide coating and could be
30 irradiated by UV light on opening a lid of the housing. By the action of the air current 7, that flows along the fins 20, the water is evaporated from the coating, causing a cooling effect that is transported by the fins 20 and the heat exchanging partition 18 to

the primary stream 5. A part of primary stream 5, for example about 30 % is branched off as air stream 7, while the remaining part as cooled air carries on as stream 6 and may be delivered to the space to be cooled.

Surplus, non-evaporated water is fed to a drainage 22, that is connected to the
5 container 10, receiving supplemental water through pipe 23 starting at check valve 9. To this pipe 23, a dosage of a substance to lower the surface tension, indicated with 24,
10 can be added. In the container 10 are present a bottom float 25 to guard an imminent too low level of water and an upper float 26 to guard an imminent too high level of water in container 10. To prevent calamities, also an overflow 27 is provided that is connected by an overflow pipe 28 to a discharge pipe 29 to a sewer or other suitable drainage facility. Also the container 10 is connected through a valve 30 with said discharge pipe 29.

The inner surface of the bottom and the surfaces of the container 10 are provided with a coating, consisting of titanium dioxide. For additional activation
15 thereof, a ultraviolet A-source 31 is used to provide increased photocatalytic activity of the titanium dioxide coating.

From the above description, it will be clear how a dew-point cooler can effectively be provided with germicidal means. In particular, the recirculation of non-evaporated water and the treatment in container 10 by UV-radiation can be extremely
20 effective in an antimicrobial sense.

The heart 1 of the dew-point cooler can also be used without the recirculation circuit, in which case the UV-source may be abandoned or the UV-source may be incorporated in the primary circuit 17 for the irradiation of the titanium dioxide containing coating on the fins and/or heat exchanging partition 18. Also, the use of
25 titanium dioxide in the Portland cement on the fins 20 may be abandoned, in which case, as is required by the invention, titanium dioxide should be used somewhere else in the recirculation circuit, in particular in combination with an ultraviolet source 31.

Many modifications in addition to those described above may be made to the structures and techniques described herein without departing from the spirit and
30 scope of the invention. In particular, the devices and methods disclosed herein may also be used in conjunction with further features of the above referenced incorporated

applications. Accordingly, although specific embodiments have been described, these are examples only and are not limiting upon the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. An evaporative cooler, comprising :
an amount of water;
5 an inorganic anti-microbial catalyst in contact with the water;
a source of ultraviolet radiation capable of irradiating the catalyst.
2. An evaporative cooler according to claim 1 wherein the catalyst is titanium dioxide.
10
3. An evaporative cooler according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the source of ultraviolet radiation is natural sunlight.
4. An evaporative cooler according to any one of claims 1-3, which is a dew-point cooler.
15
5. A dew-point cooler according to claim 4, comprising :
a first medium circuit and a second medium circuit, thermally coupled to the first medium circuit by a partition that is at least partially heat conducting, the circuits being able to carry respective first and second media, at least the second medium containing a gas, for example air, with a relative humidity of less than 100 % ;
20 the partition having heat conducting surfaces which in at least the range of the secondary medium are at least partially coated with a hydrophilic coating, said coating being able to absorb and retain water and release the water by evaporation, such that the wetted coating and therefore also the heat conducting surfaces are cooled ;
primary driving means for the primary medium;
25 a humidification unit for humidifying the secondary medium by evaporation of water from the coating, such that the evaporated water which is carried away by the secondary medium extracts heat from the primary medium via the heat conducting partition;
30

wherein a water system, comprising the humidification unit and the coating, contains an amount of titanium dioxide and at least one ultraviolet source is provided for irradiating the titanium dioxide.

- 5 6. Dew-point cooler according to claim 5, characterized in that the humidification unit further comprises a container for receiving the surplus non-evaporated water, the container being provided with piping to supply water from the container to the coating, as well as supply piping for supplying supplemental water, for example from the water supply system .
- 10
7. Dew-point cooler according to claim 6, characterized in that at least a part of the amount of titanium dioxide is situated in the container.
- 15
8. Dew-point cooler according to claim 7, characterized in that the container has an interior surface, the titanium dioxide being provided on the interior surface.
- 20
9. Dew-point cooler according to any of claims 5-8, characterized in that the coating comprises a porous copolymer, a technical ceramic material, for example a fired layer, a cement such as a Portland cement, or a fibrous material, for example a mineral wool such as rock wool, and wherein titanium dioxide is added to the coating or wherein the coating essentially consists of titanium dioxide.
- 25
10. Dew-point cooler according to claim 9, characterized in that the coating consists entirely of titanium dioxide.
- 30
11. Dew-point cooler according any of claims 5-10, characterized in that the water system further comprises a water distribution tray for distributing water to the coating and wherein an amount of titanium dioxide is provided in the water distribution tray.

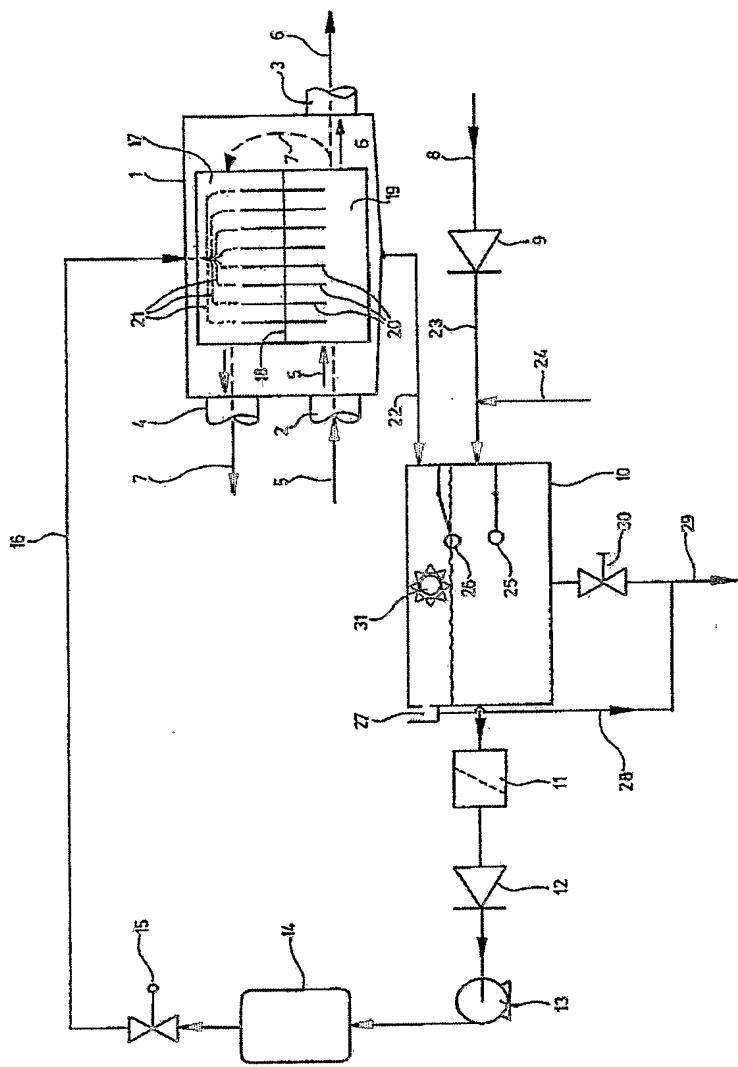


Fig. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2004/000561

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 F24F3/147

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 F24F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 13, 5 February 2001 (2001-02-05) -& JP 2000 283512 A (MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP), 13 October 2000 (2000-10-13) abstract paragraph '0016!; figures 1,2	1,2
Y		3-6
A		7-11
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 08, 6 October 2000 (2000-10-06) -& JP 2000 140116 A (IKIKEN:KK), 23 May 2000 (2000-05-23) abstract ---	3
		-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 May 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/05/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

De Graaf, J.D.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP2004/000561

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 99/41552 A (BERBEN ERNEST ; HECKE ANTONIUS VAN (NL)) 19 August 1999 (1999-08-19) abstract page 19, line 34 -page 20, line 4 page 21, line 15 - line 20; claims 3,4,27 ---	4-6
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 111 (C-1170), 23 February 1994 (1994-02-23) -& JP 05 305125 A (MATSUSHITA SEIKO CO LTD), 19 November 1993 (1993-11-19) abstract; figures 1,2 ---	1,2
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 14, 22 December 1999 (1999-12-22) -& JP 11 248389 A (SHARP CORP), 14 September 1999 (1999-09-14) abstract; figures 1,5-7 ---	1,2,5
A	GB 2 326 938 A (JS HUMIDIFIERS PLC) 6 January 1999 (1999-01-06) ---	
A	US 4 002 040 A (NORBACK PER ET AL) 11 January 1977 (1977-01-11) ---	
A	NL 7 711 149 A (CORNELIS DOOMERNIK) 17 April 1979 (1979-04-17) ---	
A	BE 1 013 160 A (DUTCH TRADING CT TIEL B V; OFFRINGA DIRK DOOITZE) 2 October 2001 (2001-10-02) ---	
A	US 5 301 518 A (KANACHINE SERGUEI P ET AL) 12 April 1994 (1994-04-12) -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No PCT/EP2004/000561	
---	--

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
JP 2000283512	A	13-10-2000	NONE		
JP 2000140116	A	23-05-2000	NONE		
WO 9941552	A	19-08-1999	AU WO	8795198 A 9941552 A1	30-08-1999 19-08-1999
JP 05305125	6	A	10-05-1978	JP JP	1438221 C 62036851 B
JP 11248389	6	A		NONE	
GB 2326938	A	06-01-1999	EP WO	0922185 A1 9901702 A1	16-06-1999 14-01-1999
US 4002040	A	11-01-1977	SE AU BE CA CH DE DK ES FI FR GB IT JP JP NO SE ZA	383777 B 7130174 A 817796 A1 1044594 A1 596510 A5 2432308 A1 384674 A 428360 A1 218674 A ,B, 2238121 A1 1471610 A 1017190 B 1152655 C 50049752 A 57047399 B 742617 A ,B, 7310061 A 7404378 A	29-03-1976 22-01-1976 18-11-1974 19-12-1978 15-03-1978 13-02-1975 24-02-1975 16-07-1976 19-01-1975 14-02-1975 27-04-1977 20-07-1977 30-06-1983 02-05-1975 08-10-1982 17-02-1975 20-01-1975 30-07-1975
NL 7711149	A	17-04-1979	NONE		
BE 1013160	A	02-10-2001	BE	1013160 A6	02-10-2001
US 5301518	A	12-04-1994	US AU AU	5315843 A 655348 B2 3306493 A	31-05-1994 15-12-1994 24-02-1994